

March 9. 1829

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an ad cond: of Boston  
Inaugural Med: Institution  
Dissertation

on

Eczanthesis Rubicola;

For

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine  
In

The University of Pennsylvania;

Paperd March 16. 1829

By

Alexander P. Moore

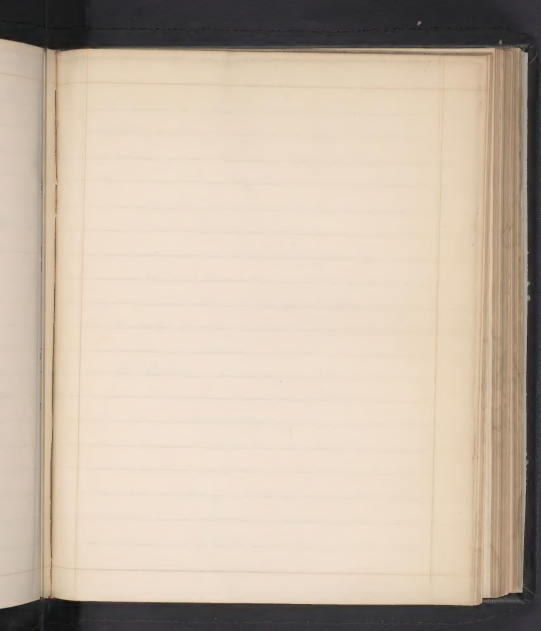
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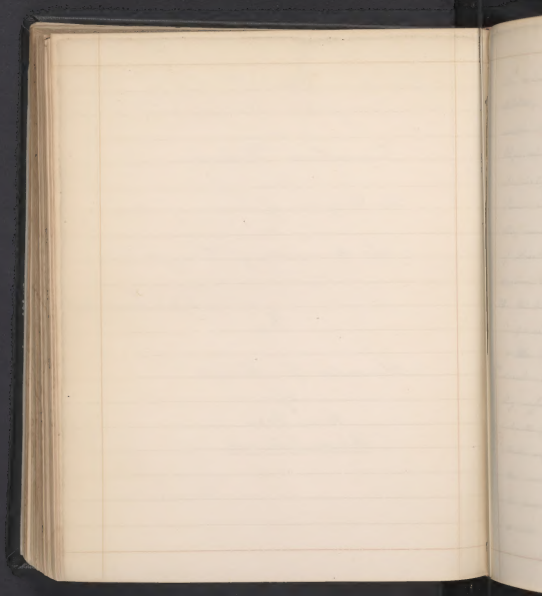
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Rhode-Island.

Philadelphia March 9. 1829

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The Paper of Walter of London  
The University of London  
By  
Walter R. R. R.  
of  
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Walter R. R. R.







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## *Eanthusis Rubra*

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The disease to which this name has been applied, is, we are told, comparatively of modern origin — the ancient Greek, & Roman Physicians, having left no accounts which conclusively prove that it was known to them.

Some writers says Doct. Gould, have fancied that they could discover traces of this disease, as well as of Scarlatina, & Small Pox, in the writings of Paulus Aeginus, & some other of the Greek Physicians, but he thinks the passages referred to, are too general, & imprecise, to establish any such conclusions, & he has not hesitated to declare that no such diseases are described by them.

By referring to the history of these diseases we shall perceive, that the accounts given of their origin, & progress, go, not only, to establish the correctness of Doct. Gould's assertions, but, to prove even that the earlier Greek & Roman writers could not have seen them, as they had never prevailed in either of those countries.

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2  
previously to the commencement of the 8th century. Consulting then the history of these molasses, we learn that they have been known in India, & China, from a very remote antiquity — that they were conveyed from India, to Arabia, about the middle of the 6th century, by the Arabian Merchants who traded on the western shores of Hindostan.

It does not appear however, that any of them had prevailed as a general & fatal epidemic, in Arabia, until a short time previously to the birth of Mahomet, or about the year of Our Lord 569; when they broke out near Mecca, & raged with great violence, & fatality.

From Arabia, they appear to have travelled westward, to the north of Africa, & back by the commencement of the 8th century.

extended, over nearly all the eastern Provinces of Asia. How long nature would have confined <sup>them</sup> to this periphery, under ordinary circumstances, is not easy to determine; —

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on the left page of an open manuscript.]*

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but in the midst of wars, but a frequently  
follow in the train of wars, invasions, & con-  
fusions, diseases are not the least to be  
as disturbing & acutely by me said, that, the  
diseases, of which I am now speaking were  
introduced into Spain, Italy, & Germany, by  
the Saracenic invasions, and in the 15th  
century. Having thus gained Spain, Italy,  
in these southern provinces, their hateful,  
& destructive influence, was soon extended  
to the north, & they appeared in Switzerland,  
Germany, England, & Northern France generally,  
about the latter part of the 14th, or beginning of  
the 15th century, by which it is asserted, that,  
sometimes extremely, these diseases were intro-  
duced on the continent of Europe, but  
did not appear in Britain, until the return  
of the Soldiers who accompanied the Peasants  
Richard, in his expedition to the east,  
in the latter part of the 14th century.



This is the account of what I am enabled  
 to learn, concerning the origin & progress of  
 the disease I am now considering, in order  
 as the more the authors can be made to, with which  
 it is most intimately associated,  
 under the authority of some single, & correct,  
 description, as otherwise, is more than I can  
 do, about to deliver, if it be correct,  
 however, as is very probable, it would go rather  
 forlornly, & poor, than, the other hand of the  
 case, nor its predecessors, would have seen  
 these diseases, which they had seen the —,  
 in other countries than this, & so it should  
 at present seem to require the assistance  
 of those, who would neglect the benevolence  
 rather than be satisfied with a superficial  
 want of discrimination, because they have  
 not handled down, but, & brief descriptions,  
 & therefore what they had never seen, the  
 is truly, it is not necessary to subtract,



that, this devoted trio, even though, had  
 over come either with - the advocate - of  
 the Coar - Age, or of the - absolute - associa-  
 tion of nature, who succeeded him, during  
 a period of more than eleven - hundred  
 years. - Had they once anticipated their own  
 age, they they would have united them with  
 their usual discrimination, & a new system.  
 & in definite adhesion, concerning the - would  
 not be all the knowledge they would have  
 transmitted to posterity.

but this finally is to wonder from - my  
 design, & to go too far in searching, the  
 age & birth - place - of a spirit; whose  
 nature ever present, & all - instructing  
 character, should be the more particular  
 subjects of our regard.

At this distant period we cannot precisely  
 ascertain precisely where Nature first  
 made its appearance, or at what time;





and its true circumstances, are unfortunately,  
not very material to a knowledge of its  
present character, pathology, & mode of  
cure, I will leave them to the curious, &  
pass to some notice of the disease as it  
appears at present in this country.

The three most striking characteristics, the  
main ones of measles, are the febrile ex-  
citement, the Catarrhal affection, & the last  
characteristic.

The eruption is indeed peculiar & consist-  
s of a greater or less number, of reddish  
taints, or spots, somewhat semi-circular in  
shape, dispersed over the surface. It was  
noticed groups, the interstices of skin  
being, for the most part, of the natural  
colour. This eruption takes place generally

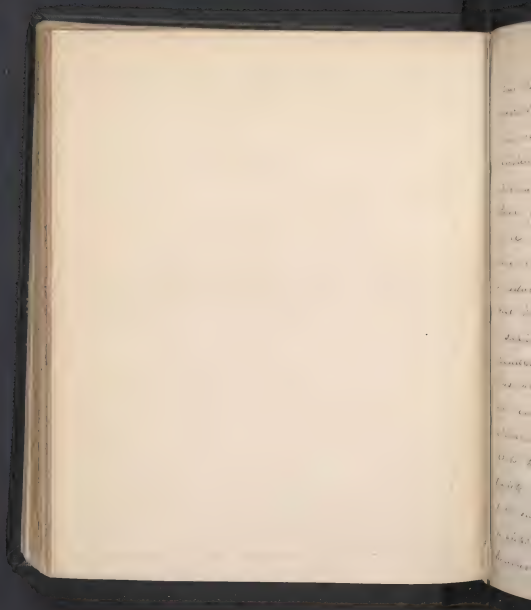
on the fourth day from the com-  
mencement of the attack; it begins to subside on  
the 6th, 7th, & terminates in a benign dispo-



7  
matter, on the 18th, at 9 1/2 p.m. I then, I  
believe, first saw the eruption - assumed in its pro-  
gress, a somewhat vesicular form - though  
this is rare, & a pustular appearance is  
so extremely uncommon, as scarcely to  
be mentioned.

This eruption is always preceded, & accom-  
panied, with a fever, which is more or  
less inflammatory, or Typhoid, according  
to the violence of the disease, the consti-  
tution of the patient, & the nature of  
the prevailing epidemic; & it will be  
more or less extensive, according as the  
mucous linings of the nasal, & pulmonary  
passages, are more or less, sympathetically  
affected.

This disease produces its full effect on the  
human system but rarely, & is said to  
assail infants, & children, more readily  
than adults.



Our last remark, is perhaps not doubtful  
correctly; it is uninteresting, being, that  
we see more cases of the disease in  
infancy, & childhood, than in adults; but  
this can hardly be true - as a proof of  
their greater susceptibility to its influence,  
since it is well known, that most persons  
become subjects of the disease previously  
to adult age, & usually, well known also,  
that they do not as a general rule, become  
subjects of a second attack.

Finally, it does not appear from all that  
has been known of the faint, that adults  
are, *caloris putris* less susceptible than  
children & adolescents.

As to the causes of this disease, little con-  
trast is entertained seen in infants to have  
been entertained, namely all so, and in-  
variably, it is attributed to teething, without  
doubt, & finally, as in what this con-  
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gion - essentially consists, we found what sources it is derived -

From whatever source the stimulus that primarily excites the muscular action - is derived, observation seems to have established the fact, that, being once introduced into the human system, it so immediately & changes its natural functions, & excretions, as to render them capable of imparting to the surrounding medium, the same specific influence that first called it into action.

Strange however, as it may appear, this opinion - as regards the infectious nature of Muscles, after having been received & acted on as an established fact for more than a thousand years, has lately been called in question, & arguments adduced to the contrary, of this opinion - - With human muscle removed from the body, its

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infectious nature is disputed, I can not  
pretend to say, - I only know this much,  
it itself cannot be communicated from  
the body of one labouring under the disease  
to its genuine form, to another who  
has not previously been affected by it -  
the - several have been for a long-  
time strangely deluded since men,  
both physicians, & laicals, were as  
we have seen, at the utmost but so, started  
in all the theories of their theory, & perceived  
in best & broadest fields for vaccination,  
have declared, not only that it is to be  
so communicated, but have established the  
fact that the infection occurs in the  
system previously to producing its specific  
effects, and that it does generally pass it.  
If such men, under circumstances the most  
favourable, have refused themselves to be  
so egregiously deceived, the same



with most propriety question the capacity  
of the human intellect, & doubt even ~~its~~  
power of distinguishing between truth &  
error.

Although I do not believe that Measles  
arises primarily from a material & specific  
contagion, & yet, I as much believe that,  
being once brought into action it is con-  
minicable from one person to another as  
I do that Small Pox, can be so com-  
municated. ~~For~~ this opinion I am sup-  
ported by all popular observation - the com-  
monest sentiments both of the "witty & the  
wicked." But in what particular manner  
it produces this effect, is not positively deter-  
mined, although, there seems little doubt  
that it is effected by a material vapour, or  
poisonous exhalation, arising from the body of  
an infected individual.

This is the more probable, since we can see

[illegible]

demonstrate, & it is a matter of almost daily observation, that, the exertions of the human body may be so changed by its own morbid actions, as to be capable of exciting in other bodies the same morbid phenomena. But to ascertain precisely how, & from what particular source the primary irritant originates, is a desideratum which although it now seems of difficult attainment, may hereafter be unfolded to our comprehension by some future, & fortunate, philosopher who aiming at improvement, may thus connect his name in co-extensive immortality with the science he cultivates.

However difficult it may be to account for the production of the peculiar virus or in other words the peculiar exciting cause of Measles, there is little <sup>doubt</sup> of their vegetative origin, whether we regard them as material, or immaterial.



Regarding these causes as spiritual, & material,  
 they would most probably arise from one of  
 the following sources, - either from accidental  
 stultia, animal, or vegetable, acted on  
 by some peculiar atmospheric influences,  
 which, are as essential to its perfect elimin-  
 ations, as they are in-com-pre-hensible to us;  
 & which, combined with the again mention-  
 ed fomites, call into existence the genuine  
 tubercular contagion. In the sequel perhaps,  
 with some plausibility ascribe it to a miasm  
 arising from the human body itself, owing  
 to crowded situations, personal filth, paucity  
 of wholesome nourishment, or other accidental,  
 & constitutional peculiarities, which are  
 mysteries only because Physicians  
 have not hitherto hit on that particular  
 manner of investigation, by which alone  
 they can be comprehended & explained.  
 Admitted, therefore the existence of a material

Revelation

1. The first

2. The second

3. The third

4. The fourth

5. The fifth

6. The sixth

7. The seventh

8. The eighth

9. The ninth

10. The tenth

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13. The thirteenth

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15. The fifteenth

16. The sixteenth

17. The seventeenth

18. The eighteenth

19. The nineteenth

20. The twentieth



*Amphibolus muscivorus*, it does not seem difficult  
to account in a plausible manner for its  
predation, in gross, & particularly circumstan-  
ced - but the great object - to its

materiality, is that, we cannot give this  
principally satisfactory account for the  
different phenomena - it does not enable  
us to explain its singular disposition, & sim-  
ultaneous occurrence, and the ideas, & I dis-  
tinctly, so distinctly separated, & differently  
circumstances.

But the contrary, we regard the disease  
as not originating, & proceeding from any  
material cause, but from some general ef-  
ficient predation, or atmospheric constitu-  
tion, which, predisposes the system to take  
on a diseased action of this peculiar  
kind, independently of any abstract material  
cause, & to say, this disease is ac-  
cidental, we can at once account for its



appearance, & dissemination, - in the manner  
 above mentioned; & we shall no longer  
 be surprised that, in a number of the hills,  
 or the valleys, the wooded ridge, & the lonely  
 cottage, the inmates of the city, & its immediate  
 environs, & the spacious hall, are all  
 nearly alike, subjects of the disease,  
 & why all are so simultaneously affected.  
 But we are could suppose, for a moment  
 that the exciting cause was material, & has  
 in at the same time, supplied the source  
 of this material to be co-extensive with the  
 disease, or even, with the atmosphere itself;  
 we admit, however, the exciting cause  
 of Whooping Cough to be immaterial, & wholly  
 arising from some general cause - as a plague,  
 we have yet, more difficulties to encounter  
 in as much as, we cannot comprehend  
 the actual cause, or source, of this peculiar  
 atmospheric condition -



As we now know the exactness, whether it is attributable to the <sup>change</sup> of the relative positions of the various atmospheric constituents, — to an accession of foreign gaseous elements, — or whether it arises merely, from peculiar modifications of temperature or from different gradations of dryness, & humidity.

The fact however that, these last months, and since she is an well known & exercised a very powerful influence over the nervous, & capillary tissues, of the system generally, will I think, go much in favour of this last mentioned opinion.

the author's excellent authority on this subject  
is plain  
self. But, nothing has been actually demon-  
strated in relation to it, & that very little  
or nothing, seems, intuitively, to be known,  
we see likewise, that learners, instl. the  
musicians may boast of having sur-  
vived



the lamp of science, & inviolable philosophy,  
 by, into various other subjects, which, were  
 truly mysterious to the ancients, yet as we ex-  
 ploit this present knowledge of contagion  
 & epidemics, that they have comparativ-  
 ely but little to boast of.  
 They have indeed, pointed out some of  
 its more probable causes, & ascertained ap-  
 proximately, a few of its more obvious laws;  
 But as in the 30<sup>th</sup> thesis, at the seminarium  
 & coelo discussion, of the ancients, there  
 still remains a mystery, an arcana, which  
 they cannot explain, & although they are not  
 now, as formerly, regarded in the superstitious light  
 of an invisible demon, delegated from  
 heaven to scourge mankind & avenge the  
 insults of an offended Divinity, yet they  
 are perhaps, as little understood, &  
 almost as ineffectually opposed.





atmosphere when once settled into existence, may  
be propagated readily & often, by im-  
itation.

The states that in passing blood, in-  
voluntarily induce when the antiseptic  
was abundant, it was caused to produce  
the genuine disease, as it entails by imitating  
in the air a small quantity of the  
fluid that obtained.

The disease says he, appeared on the  
4th day, after the operation, the symptoms  
came forth in regular succession, &  
the disease passed through its regular  
stages, but with a decided modification  
of all its symptoms.

The disease when exhibited in this way,  
he says, was not contagious, & did not ac-  
tivate the latent inclination to scurvy.  
In, nor does it entail on the system those  
disturbing, or often mortal, sequelae.



which, but is frequently followed the usual disease.

Notwithstanding, however, what has been said by Scott & others upon this subject, surrounding trials of the function do not, from some cause or other, produce such favorable results.

Insulation is questioned by Wilson. Now we are told occasionally succeeded in other hands; though it has, by far, more frequently failed, & in the instances in which it has existed the disease, it was not at all more violent in its character, & less fatal in its effects, than when accidentally introduced.

By some it is admitted, in others, the disease even at all is sometimes cured by insolation in a subterranean, or in a vaulted, & the insulating then is aided by some very good foundation for such an opinion.



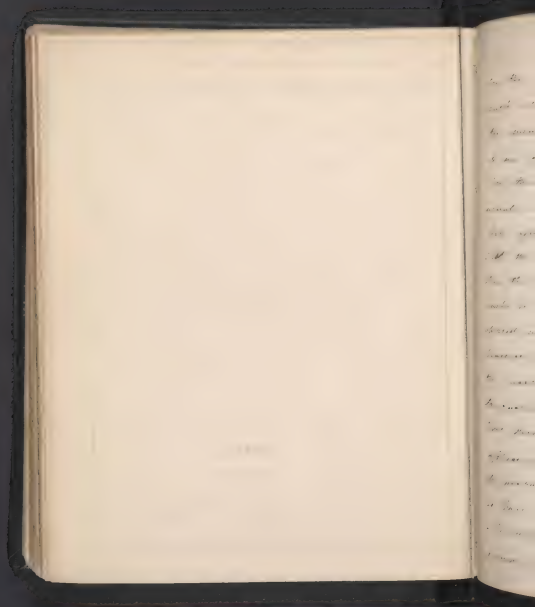
We are told by Bouffier & Caldwell, that our  
 efforts to this point were instituted  
 on the grounds of the 'discovery' of the  
 City in 1831, & after having faithfully  
 tried, the blood, the heat, the cold, various  
 remedies, of the pulmonary & nasal vari-  
 ties, as well as, the symptomatic matter of the  
 entire body, in detail, they abandoned  
 the present without having succeeded  
 in a single instance.

Upon the whole then I think we may  
 reasonably conclude that the practice of  
 vaccination in this disease, if at all  
 available, is by no means worthy of  
 general adoption, & has therefore being nat-  
 urally taken into disease.

Other varieties of measles are noticed by  
 authors, viz. Rubella vulgaris, or common measles.

2d. - Rubella or fine measles.

3d. - Rubeola or black measles.



In the 1st of these varieties, the virus is  
rather slightly increased, as to its course  
the month, & periods, a day's interval  
to an interval of 2 or 3 days.

In the 2d variety, the virus runs its  
usual course with little fever, or rather  
that of a fever, & finds us in the same  
with the genuine disease.

In the 3d variety, as we saw before, the  
virus is of a blackish or dark brown inter-  
spersed with yellow, produced in its ab-  
sence, & produced in its stage, & for  
the most part accompanied with extreme  
fever & quickness of the pulse.

The disease most commonly made its  
appearance in winter & not uncommonly  
prevalent as an epidemic afflicting  
as some men have been its subjects  
especially children.

According to the observation of many, is the





ments in which it must pass a great  
many of its painfulness, with its course in  
life general, & extraordinary, according as the  
external causes happen to be more or  
less favorable, or as their influence is to be  
less or more in the sphere of its ac-  
tion, also often in frustration by a permanent  
attack.

The manner in which advances however, the  
disease gradually declines, & either totally  
disappears, or as if abridged at last,  
its principles, & tyrannical sovereignty, prevents  
its rage by exalting, have to there, or  
constantly individual.

Although the approach of the warm sea-  
son, most generally, checks the progress of  
the disease; yet this is not always the  
case, for, it has been many instances been  
known to persist externally, as an ap-  
pendicitis, during the warmest seasons, &

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 100. *Staphylinus*

Specific cases ~~in~~ the heats of summer,  
are by no means uncommon.

From the incessant temperature of the  
atmosphere, & the increase in ascending, the progre-  
ss of this sort of heat, is more than I can  
determine, & so far as I am acquainted,  
medical authors are, either, wholly silent  
upon the subject, or merely allude to it  
in passing, with a view to advance some-  
what, namely, as to unknown large quantity  
their total inability to sustain it.

Involving the Autogenous circulation to be a  
material, & specific fluid, warmth might  
be obtained by diminishing its quantity, & so forth;  
although, this is precisely the reverse of  
what it is supposed to produce in regard  
to the pericardial virus of yellow fever, & some-  
times of the autogenous virus.

Is it not however, more probable that war-  
mth, & equability of temperature, check

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the progress of the disease, by a kind of  
 negative agency, or in other words, by not  
 producing, in the means, & artificial business  
 of the system, but peculiar irritation, which is  
 at all times a sure sign of its exist-  
 ence. This peculiar irritation, being once in-  
 troduced, causes the general system to pre-  
 luminate exertion, & more perfectly speaking  
 excites it to a febrile condition, in order  
 to produce a metastasis of the excited action  
 to the surface, which in this case becomes  
 as it were, the center towards which all the  
 revulsive energies tend, & nature, by thus  
 changing the seat of the excited irritation  
 from vital organs, to such as are less  
 valuable & important, not only, relieves the  
 sufferings of the patient but, provides sure  
 measures for their own security & protracti-  
 on.

It is here that we have an excellent <sup>specimen</sup> of the



mission, & concerning of the most medicinal nature,  
with which the Father of medicine was so  
most delighted, & by which a numer-  
ous train of successful Physicians have  
been so fatally seduced.

Regarding their efforts as salutary, (whether they  
procure or obstruct the patient's recovery)  
they justify themselves as idle speculators of his  
violent convulsions, or of his little, ghastly,  
& ineffectual struggles, rather than interfere  
with most needed assistance, & aid his efforts  
by agents at once prompt, simple & effectual.  
Although the immediate number of the case,  
as called in a doctor's name, is less, & every  
moment of disease, but in the whole course  
of vital phenomena the recovery is not so  
prompt & sure striking, & a multiplied illustration  
even of that wonderful & instinctive agency  
by which Nature's written & other medicinal, or  
vegetable, is counteracted & thereby to injure





its latent, & present, its integral, then that,  
 which occurs in Syphilis, & other diseases.  
 It seems it has been supposed that tubercles  
 in its earlier, its character almost right  
 any resolution, this however does not  
 appear to be confirmed by observation, since  
 the disease is more or less permanent, & more  
 during every year, I might perhaps add in every  
 case, of such persistence conclusively proved,  
 that there is little foundation for the remarks,  
 similar as before observed, generally, occurs  
 but never in its genuine form,  
 in the same individual, but we are  
 all that a susceptibility to its action - has  
 occasionally been remarked, & a second it  
 is for the first followell.  
 By others this ~~same~~ moment of the  
 susceptibility, is denied, & they account for  
 a second attack in the same individual, by  
 supposing that the 1st invasion was in-  
 perfect



perhaps, as by some persons so interrupted, as  
to prevent it from producing its usual, & speci-  
fic impression upon the system.

That Muscles does not generally act in the  
same in the same individual, is universa-  
lly admitted, but by what peculiar, & hap-  
py agency, the system is capable of resist-  
ing a second attack, will perhaps, learners  
be clouded by conjecture, & hypothesis.  
That it does produce this effect, no one will de-  
ny, & we moreover see that no vegetable other  
than it maintains in many respects,  
the same faculty, for it is well known that  
various mechanical, & chemical, stimuli  
used to be operative on all organs in  
irritation as they are more frequently ad-  
apted.

Now this power in the system is exer-  
cised itself to external impressions,  
Physicians, & Physiologists, are concluded,







eyes are inflamed, surrounded with small  
red, & somewhat scabious, & white, the patient  
has not irritable, morose, & impatient  
behaviour.

Sometimes the bowels are sometimes the first  
affected & in again, children especially, frequent  
and bilious discharges are by no means  
uncommon. The face is much become flushed  
or somewhat bloated & apparently swollen,  
the interior is somewhat full & heave &  
the patient is covered with a white, heavy,  
the papillae are more or less inflamed  
there is inflammation together with a troublesome  
itching on the surface, especially in the face &  
throat, swelling of the eyelids; pain & soreness  
of the chest, soreness of the throat, &  
in some sufficient, or painful inflammation, with  
in the appearance of the eruption  
which usually takes place on the 4th  
day of the attack, as the face & neck, as





This like a swampy, or camalase, state, is very common, more especially in children of gross habits & plethoric adults.

The condition appears first to be, rather to be, although it may be seen in the neck, in the mouth, into the soft palate & down some of the larger vessels, even down to the lower extremities. These small, down the lower, may, it is usually, extend to the lower extremities, & about the 6th day, comes to the lower extremities 1st & 2nd, so in other parts in the middle of the abdomen.

In this state it does a heavy degeneration, is observed, & the 11th day in ordinary cases, no longer continues at the condition. The summer the evening, in the 11th day, does not remove the lower, & it must lose its violence, as it is the case in variola, but the contrary it says



usually follows this, and in the case of the  
 the symptoms generally are considerably  
 aggravated, & with the exception of the  
 vomits & <sup>diarrhoea</sup> ~~diarrhoea~~ which are for the most  
 part confined to the description, we do not  
 find much variation of the symptoms.  
 but until the disease attains a high stage,  
 when it becomes fatal, I believe that  
 a good deal of recovery can be made  
 in some cases (perhaps) satisfactory in many  
 in the recovery of the disease, as well  
 as the progress can often be the same  
 as before. These cases I will generally  
 expect to be 18 days, when no further  
 evidence of the disease will be seen in  
 a large proportion of instances; - it often  
 happens however, that this salutary  
 tendency of the disease is totally inter-  
 rupted either by impudence or the  
 fact of the interest, or a misjudgment



medications. As the disease declines, as the inflammation subsides, and the system improves, much more attention must be paid to skillful medical assistance.

The variety is frequently a consequence of the early exposure to cold, & it is, unfortunately, often the immediate for Rheumatism & Paralysis.

Although the symptoms of this variety are usually mild, yet it sometimes happens, that, they are so violent as even to destroy the patient in a very short space of time. In most cases the fever is violent, there is great restlessness, violent excitation, coma, delirium, & some of the tremors, or general convulsions. There is a particular heat or modification of this variety attended to by heat, & cold, & which would seem entitled to a more distinct, & particular notice, than he has



thought, feeling, or conduct upon its  
 in the form it exhibits & attending, the  
 fever is either a Typhoid, or Typhus,  
 more common of the former, though  
 it sometimes happens that the violent, or  
 intermittent, remittent, or adynamic form  
 now first constituting a genuine  
 atonic variety, whereas the more com-  
 mon form of the disease is decidedly  
 of an atonic character.

Regarding these circumstances as in view,  
 so our practitioners have <sup>with</sup> much propriety  
 contraindicated the disease <sup>under</sup> two modifica-  
 tions s. o., that, of the common atonic  
 is as in the atonic variety, & the atonic,  
 typhoid, or putrid, or stultifying which have  
 been termed the Black, & Snuff, & best vari-  
 ties, as a little practical in treatment, &  
 more unobscured to perplex the to entig.  
 before the practitioners.





The eruptions of the maculization  
 of which I am now speaking, are de-  
 cidedly more violent & alarming, than  
 in the one previously described.  
 The eruption is often so violent as to  
 resemble the eruption of the scarlet fever,  
 under its appearance nearly two days  
 earlier in some instances, it sometimes  
 continues in this form also that  
 in some forms moderate at first, & be-  
 coming highly inflammatory, they quickly  
 assume a pyæmic, or septicæmic ap-  
 pearance; the eruption becomes sores its blood  
 loss, & becomes brown, or livid; some-  
 times also petechiae appear, accompa-  
 nied with inflammation of the throat, &  
 lungs, & dark brown fur upon the tongue,  
 & other signs of putrefaction.  
 Now & then it happens that the erupti-  
 on succeeds by recedes, owing probably



to a deficiency of the vital energies, or  
 excessive gastric irritation, & here, un-  
 less we quickly intervene, & in the ear-  
 liest, the patient is irretrievably lost.  
 In such cases the brain, stomach,  
 lungs, or other internal organs,  
 almost always suffer, owing to the  
 violence of the disease. being as it  
 were, suddenly reflected inwards,  
 producing violent pneumoniae inflamm-  
 ation, & consequent dyspnoea, & spres-  
 sion, coma, delirium, excessive man-  
 ia, or obstinate diarrhoea, according  
 to the organs assailed, & the particular  
 circumstances of the patient's constitution.  
 This variety is noticed by Sir M. Wal-  
 ton, it occurred among the children of  
 the Foundling Hospital in 1763, &c, &  
 was by him denominated putrid mea-  
 les. Pneumonic symptoms very often



accompanying ailments, & some times the disease  
as an epidemic is characterized by little  
fever & even we remember it to have been  
described says Doct. Dewees early in the  
spring of 1795, & at which time al-  
most every case was marked with symp-  
toms of pneumonia & inflammation.

The variety or imperfect scarlatina as  
it has been called; seems in a practi-  
cal point of view to be entitled to  
but little attention; the fever, & exan-  
thematous affection, are for the most part  
mild, & require rarely that the patient  
should be secluded from the pernicious  
influence of cold; (which is always to be  
avoided in measles) when warm mullein  
and drinks, & if the bowels be costive some  
mild aperient medicine.

This variety is indeed a mere Rubicula, &  
is wholly destitute of the most essential



A important character of gonorrhoea, and that of protecting the system against subsequent attacks.

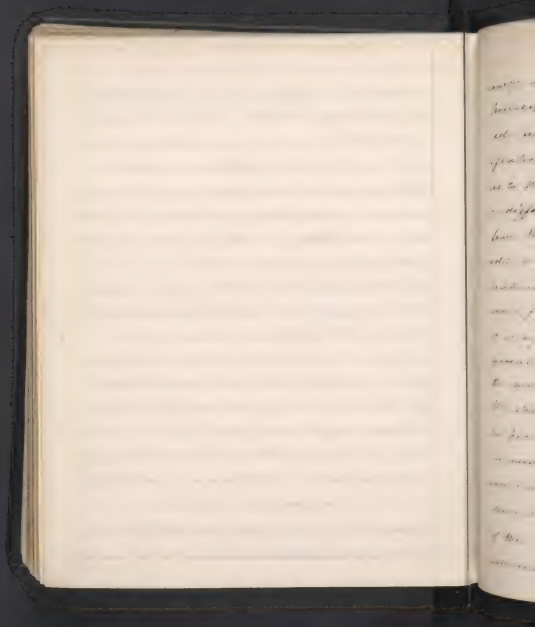
Doct. Willan in his Description & Treatment of cutaneous diseases, vol. 3, part 1<sup>st</sup>, mentions cases of this kind, wherein, the apparently subsiding effluvia, having subsided without, more, fever, or venereal affection, new appeared on the 6<sup>th</sup> day from its commencement a new effluvia came, with violent dimittal of the condition. In these cases it would seem that the 1<sup>st</sup> impression produced on the system was insufficient to produce the genuine Rubulous action, consequent by a subsided was the result, and a more powerful impression quickly succeeding, excited the subsequent eruption, & developed the genuine disease. The 3<sup>rd</sup> variety of the disease seems as before

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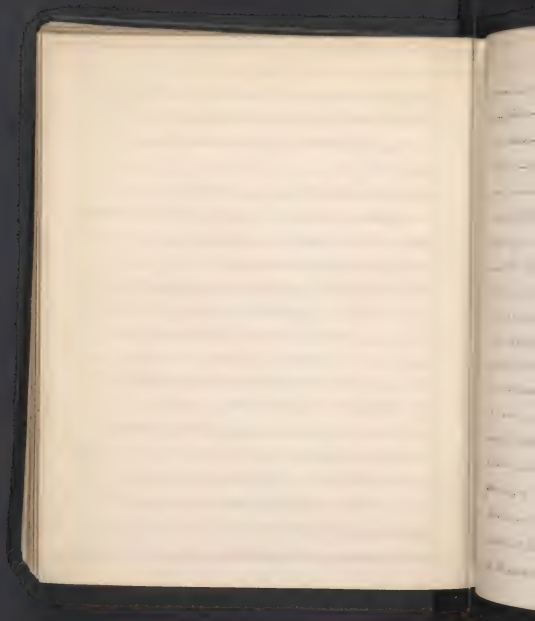
mentioned in persons whose constitutions are generally weak, & seems to be connected with a relaxed or debilitated state of the cutaneous capillaries in particular. Hence we have effusions of serous sanguineous fluid, forming pitechiee beneath the cuticle, giving to the variety its particular nosological character.

In these cases however there is generally little danger to be apprehended, notwithstanding the putrescent aspect of the cutaneous surface; the general languor, anxiety, weakness & quickness of the pulse. They are all promptly relieved says Doct Good, by the exhibition of Suffer. Powder, & Elix. Nit. Muris. Typhus infectio - Typhus accidentally to be introduced, when they become of course of the same nature as the Typhoid variety, above alluded to, & are to be constantly



iously watched, & treated on the same principles as will be hereafter mentioned for the cure of that particular modification.

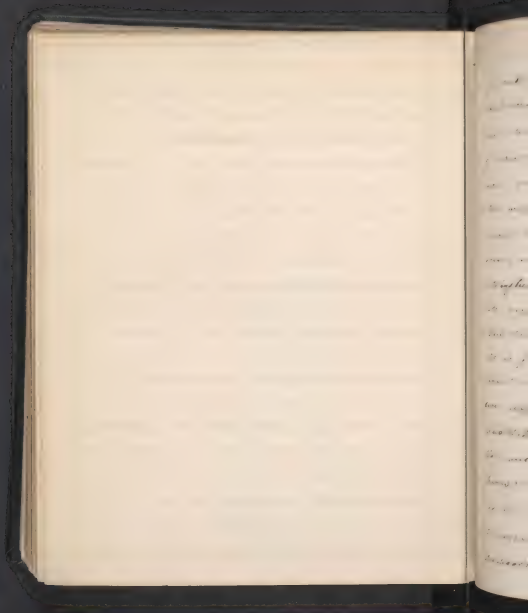
as to the Pathology of this disease, a very different view seems now to be taken, from that which was formerly entertained; instead of ascribing it to a general deterioration of the circulatory fluids, arising from a venereal, & specific poison, it is regarded by modern Pathologists as a genuine irritation, seated primarily in the mucous tissues more especially of the stomach & ascending colon, &c. From the correctness of this doctrine, we need only to have recourse to post-mortem examinations, which almost uniformly demonstrate a highly phlogosed condition of the mucous lining of these organs, as well as those of the throat, & lungs, all which



are in almost every instance seriously  
implicated, & in many instances manifest  
a strong tendency to syphilization.

[illegible]

There is a fine advertisement and a full  
with illustrations in the, which I have sent  
I think you will enjoy - address to all friends



of making being in various, & various  
 act on, but I must be sure to explore  
 out their functions, & the innervation  
 of various, so that the whole may come  
 now before the various action, & so on.  
 the interest in the matter will generally be  
 more or less, until the various parts de-  
 scribed, when it will immediately resume  
 its regular course, & pass through  
 its regular stages as if no interruption  
 had taken place.

It is further asserted in relation to this  
 point that if muscles appear for instance  
 two days after the death of an all-fish  
 has taken place, that then a violent erup-  
 tion will be stayed, until the muscles drop  
 from the system its regular progress  
 as in the above mentioned matter.  
 It appears in the singular case of which the  
 various action is seen to exercise upon

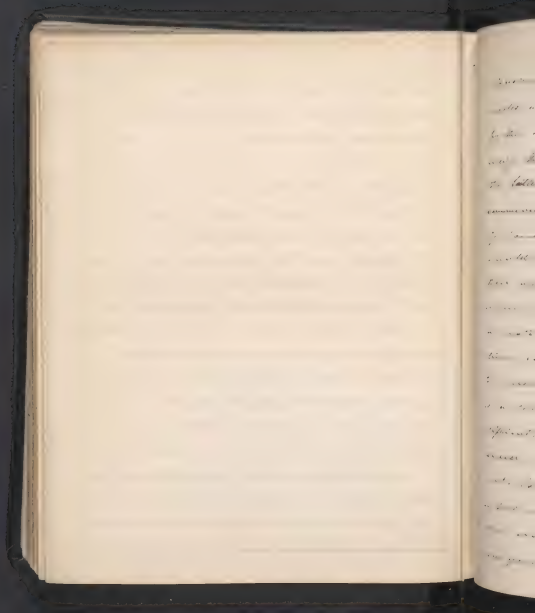




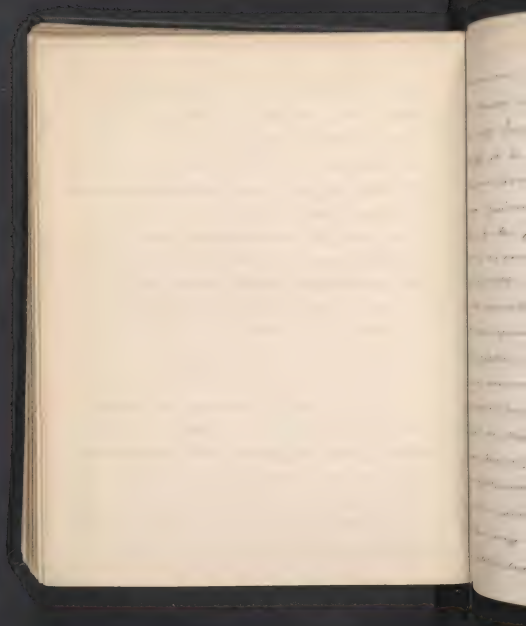
the variations, physiologists have suffered  
 with. Here then be that the two actions can-  
 not, or at least, do not readily take place  
 soon of the system and the same time;  
 But even admitting this existence of this  
 law of the animal economy, there  
 is still a difficulty, for under such  
 circumstances the stronger is superior,  
 ought always to subvert the weaker;  
 whereas, in the instance before us, it would  
 seem at first that the cause of this  
 is the fact. Since we cannot well  
 believe of Joseph, from the comparative  
 effects produced in the system by these  
 diseases that the force of the testis and  
 is greater than that of the ovaries or  
 vice versa; & probably does possess  
 rather more of the pure inflammatory character  
 generally, but as to its general controlling  
 influence upon the system it would certainly



appears to be decidedly inferior in power,  
as regards the. Disposition, in this disease.  
it may be observed, that, in some instances  
it is difficult, & sometimes, severely much  
confounded with other eruptive diseases,  
as Variolæ, & scarlatina, as also, in its  
course, it is often mistaken  
for measles will be distinguished, from Va-  
riolæ, by the natural effect of, which al-  
most invariably attends its progress in  
the latter case it is more or less nearly absorbed.  
As the disease advances & the eruption is  
developed there is little difficulty in making  
a proper distinction, since the description in most  
the terminations by desquamation whereas in  
which form, there is in the last production of  
a scab, & the eruption also appears much  
earlier than in measles, & the eruption,  
in, however is more violent, & more uncertain  
in its duration.



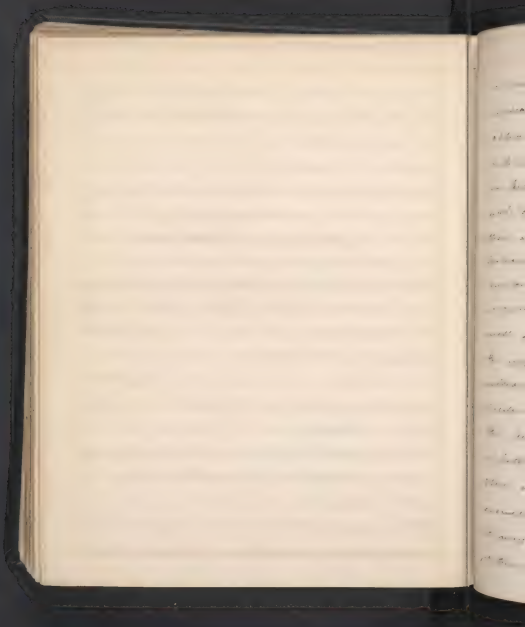
known certainly in the early stage the  
 cases will generally be distinguished  
 by the salacinal symptoms. In  
 the former the fever is the forerunner, whereas in  
 the latter, the fever most generally precedes, or  
 commences with, the salacinal symptoms.  
 - If however the circumstances of the fever  
 should present no few distinguishing  
 these affections in their earlier stages, no  
 inference would probably result from such  
 a mistake, since both diseases at this  
 time require the same management.  
 In distinguishing measles from scarlatina  
 is a task in some instances extremely  
 difficult; here, we must scrupulously observe  
 every hour we suspect their combination.  
 Some physicians seem to attribute  
 in both to a febrile action before  
 the eruption; but the time, & the  
 management & prognosis to differ.



the very one last, & our next serious duty  
is should be in a practical point of view  
so very important to make this distinction.  
only, it be supposed that we are to treat a  
disease according to its name. Instead of  
being guided by the location of the sys-  
tem, & the phenomena before us.

It is no doubt true that loculation is more  
frequently attended with an abscess, or pyogenic  
condition of the system than pusule,  
& consequently will require a far more  
elaborate treatment; but I can not see  
any sound reason, unless an "Arterial"  
marked location of the system, should  
not be treated on a more gener-  
al plan. whether, it be followed by  
abscess, loculation or not. Or, on any  
other disease.

There may be here more demand for cautious  
watchfulness, & attention. I would therefore





in such cases of doubt, & perplexity,  
endeavour carefully to ascertain the  
actual condition of the organs generally,  
& the large & vigorous of the vital energies  
in particular; whether there were an act-  
ual deficiency, or excess, of action, or whe-  
ther a mere semblance of general pros-  
tration, were present, owing to a phlogosed  
con-dition or exaggeration of particular  
organs. These points being thoroughly  
well understood, & duly appreciated,  
the ingenious Practitioner with a belated  
seldom-er in deducing his brother's  
Medicine, although it may frequently, <sup>perhaps</sup> that  
the best medication in such instances is  
in-ferior, & unsuccessful.  
There are however several points of diff-  
erence between these diseases, & which  
it may be well to bear in mind. —  
At the in least few, there is generally

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little or no catarrhal affection; in menstruation  
on the contrary, it is always considerable, &  
frequently severe.

In menstruation the sensation is very general,  
& distinct, rather distressing, & accompanied, except  
in some of the more simple cases, by the highest  
fever; when a menstrual inflammation is  
generally distinct, & abundant, giving a dis-  
tinct sensation of warmth to the touch, the  
interstitial portions of skin retaining their  
natural colour.

During menstruation, the complete system of blood supply  
to the uterus, exclusive of the internal, is of a  
small size, & gives no distinct sensation.

In menorrhagia, except at about menarche & men-  
strual haemorrhage, the touch gives decidedly the  
sensation of warmth, & has more of a  
circumscribed.

During menstruation, there is generally no swelling

of the margins of the vagina, while in menorrhagia,



the tongue is so much enlarged, as usually  
about the size of the fist, & is by reason  
of its enlargement one of the most certain  
pathognomonic.

5<sup>th</sup> In scurvy, the papillae of the tongue  
are particularly elongated, their color purple-  
red above the base, & white in the center,  
which it is commonly covered, these papillae  
are both most but of a single row, & have  
the number this elongation of the lingual  
papillae, is ~~usually~~ less conspicuous, at the  
under, it is mostly present in some degree.

6<sup>th</sup> In scurvy, instead of hemorrhages,  
impurities, <sup>moreover</sup> there is often a profuse  
sweaty, restlessness, & debility of spirits.

7<sup>th</sup> Scurvy decidedly predisposes to, &  
is often followed by gangrenous affections, & as  
measles, is comparatively speaking, rarely  
followed by such a result.

The Prognosis, in this disease is generally



favorable & must be decided from the temper-  
 er of the attack. The type of the fever,  
 the constitution of the patient, its duration, its  
 violence, period, location, the degree of conges-  
 tion cerebral, & consequent engorgement  
 of the lungs, brain, & other parts in other organs.  
 violent fever, exhibiting a putrid charac-  
 ter, the complexion livid, the eyes, prominent, or  
 intensely discharging, without recovery, a black  
 or bloody, pale, or livid, nose, covered with  
 petechiae; the presence of a profuse, or delirium,  
 the superabundance of violent hemorrhages, with  
 or prostration of the vital energies, dysp-  
 noea, a violent reaction, & convulsions, are  
 always unfavourable appearances, & should  
 not fail to awaken serious apprehensions &  
 in the mind of the Practitioner, & to elicit  
 also his, intense watchfulness & skill.  
 On the contrary the attack being mild,  
 the fever moderate, & of the tonic grades,

1870

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Mar 1st

Apr 1st

May 1st

Jun 1st

Jul 1st

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Sep 1st

Oct 1st

Nov 1st

Dec 1st

1871

Jan 1st

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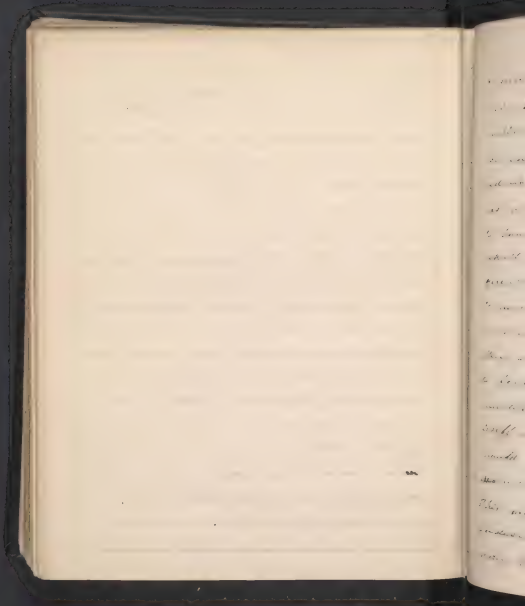
He may indeed exhibit a fortitious  
 organ, as a leg, or an eye; but the  
 recuperative energies of nature are more  
 nature organized parts when deficient,  
 or co-ordinate the actions of the system  
 to the convenience, or is just sustained.  
 He may relieve the system from flaccidity  
 in debility by abstracting blood; but  
 we could never remedy disease by re-  
 storing into the restorative functions of  
 our organism without their salutary  
 sovereignty, & can proceed with our as-  
 sistance the enemies that assail them.  
 We cannot <sup>in any way</sup> turn to our own <sup>own</sup> <sup>own</sup> <sup>own</sup>  
 weakness, nor can we turn the fire of  
 the body, or that of the system, but the  
 one which we have should, in  
 the course of the system, we must have,  
 even doubly, because to the small  
 nature, which we are to be in



... in its nature, ...  
 ... as we see, that, in entire  
 ... of circulation ... as follows,  
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 ... which ... seems to ...  
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 ... have treated ...  
 ... with more judgment



"We are not a little surprised, upon the review  
 at the sight of your letter, to find;  
 while its contents, strangely begotten,  
 so manifestly disregarding, the sublime  
 administration of ex. policies on great points,  
 as a "great evil," in their cases, seem  
 to have measured the utility of their  
 skill, by the quality of their, & cause  
 great results they could produce.  
 To meet our own, we have decided  
 to the point, this measure seems almost  
 then were so reluctantly unobscured,  
 to force for the note, cannot be  
 multiplied by the wisdom of that act.  
 itself exists, or that a still higher degree,  
 would wholly meet the object both of  
 Nature & the Physician.

This was answered by the Council, &  
 Judicious Latham, who notwithstanding  
 with the demands of his theory, boldly

*Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, written upside down.*



concluded to induce the intellect. 'But  
sure, & to produce such a revolution—  
in the treatment, not only of the venereal,  
but of diseases generally, ~~as well~~ as will  
formerly justify, entitled him, to the  
appellations of modern Hippocrates, &  
Rosalind of medicine.

Taught by the successful observations,  
& experience of Sydenham, as well as  
the more recent improvements of  
pathological science; the moderns were  
almost unanimously agreed as to the  
great principle, that should direct  
them in the management of venereal  
and some diseases.

Indeed, owing to its frequent occurrence,  
and incident to our state of civilization—  
it is regarded <sup>as a disease</sup> as peculiarly in this way  
in its general character, & usually  
will require to require in a large <sup>proportion</sup>

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on the left page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

of instances, no active venereal in-  
 censes. It is therefore the incidental  
 symptoms, & more aggravated forms, of  
 the disease that we are called on to  
 treat; consequently it is of these,  
 that I shall more particularly speak.  
 If then at the commencement of treat-  
 ment, there be high fever, severe pain,  
 restlessness, & oppression; there can  
 be no doubt of the purulence of the  
 matter; blood; cautiously graduated, qua-  
 lity when, in the age & strength, of the  
 patient the violence of the disease; the  
 nature of the ~~fever~~ matter; &c. &c. &  
 the immediate effect produced.  
 We should also, in such cases, employ  
 a strict abstinence to the antiphlogistic  
 regimen, & should the stomach & bow-  
 els be disordered, emetics, & purgatives are  
 to be used. ~~Emetic~~ *Emetic* *Dr. Ferri* & *Sp. Sennae*.

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but the former indication best in cases of adults, but in children, the vin. Antiseptic is better with Mel. Scab. or taken alone should be preferred.

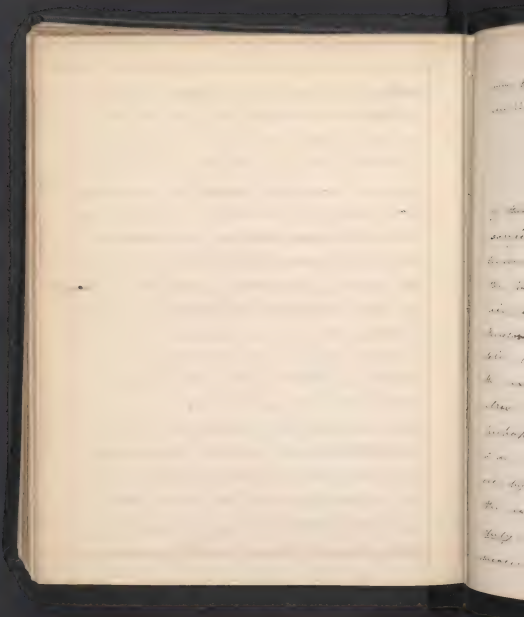
The 2<sup>d</sup> indication, should be fulfilled by calomel, combined with Iodine or Potash, or taken alone being followed by Al. Bic. a quarter till operation. The best should also drink freely of mild mucilaginous liquors, such as infusion of Flax seed, Gum Arabic water, barley water &c, slightly acidulated with vegetable acids, & if the fever runs high narcotic doses of antimonials, should be given, aided by Nitro & cold water which is exceedingly refreshing, & also be drawn out liberally, always guarding against very large draught at a time; this fluid was the Febrifuge Magna <sup>or</sup> some of the Ancient Physicians



Physicians, & may be taken with more safety, & advantage, in almost every disease, than is commonly supposed. I believe its use is often prohibited when it would of itself, if gradually taken, be of infinitely more service than the drugs that are improperly made to usurp its place -

The cause of troublesome coughs is attended by humors, & spirits, & those which arise in the lungs are, as perhaps can be understood easily, extent of lymphatics, & growth of follicles which last is of all others the most affection.

It is important that the cough should be checked, as the irritation produced by it, together with the loss of sleep, will very much aggravate the fever, & other symptoms. The tendency of opiates to heighten fever & increase local congestions,





may be alleviated by a brief exposure  
in the sun, in the following manner

*To Rest the patient*

*the patient*

*the patient*

of the disease a patient may take a least  
convenient position. Owing to the variable  
course of the disease, we cannot express  
the extent to the ~~best~~ influence of cold  
air, so salutary in smallpox. The patient must  
therefore be confined to a mild & equi-  
table temperature, & regularly avoid  
the extremes of heat, & cold; a thermom-  
eter range of from 60, to 64, degrees is  
perhaps the best we can advise.

I am aware that opiates, in this disease  
are by some considered questionable, in  
the early stage, but if the fever be  
fully reduced by the above medicinal  
measures, it will require but small doses

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*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]*

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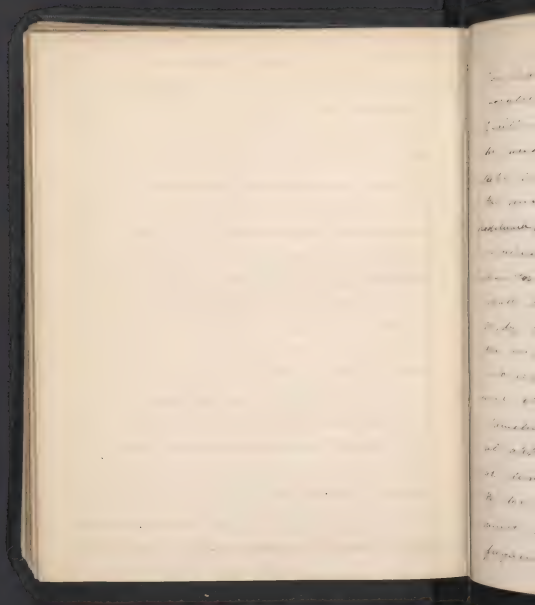
1987

of these medicines in producing the desired  
 effects, which effect is of great importance,  
 & will more than compensate for the ill  
 effects, which the venality has a tendency  
 to create. In measuring the degree to the  
 state in which blood becomes admissible,  
 & in which they act to produce such  
 decided benefit, we must ever bear  
 fully in view the nature, & tendency  
 of the prevailing epidemic, as these  
 will very materially influence the extent,  
 to which antiphlogistic, & expectoratory  
 measures are to be carried. Sometimes  
 the character of the epidemic, is so decid-  
 edly ~~inflammatory~~ <sup>inflammatory</sup>, as to require, repeated  
 & extensive evacuations, whereas in  
 other instances, the Symplicial proclivities  
 being, requires us to be extremely cir-  
 cumspect, in the use of these medicines.  
 These - in almost all circumstances are more



some severe joint-ache, & steadily  
increased as the inflammation rose, & the  
muscles perhaps much more affected than  
they have recently appeared.

It sometimes happens that the force of  
the disease centres as it were upon the  
lungs in such cases it will be proper  
to resort to mediocrity in heat, & general  
treatment of administering here we must  
not be stationary, in many cases we it  
appears the only chance for the patient,  
& I believe I have seen it succeed in  
two or three instances where it did not  
seem advisable, but having <sup>now</sup> rather recently  
incidentally, & even lost all hope of  
success, it was resorted to as a desperate  
resort, & was so gloriously successful.  
"This is a point strongly insisted on by  
Lancaster, & is the stage to only remedy in  
such cases, in which we can strike it





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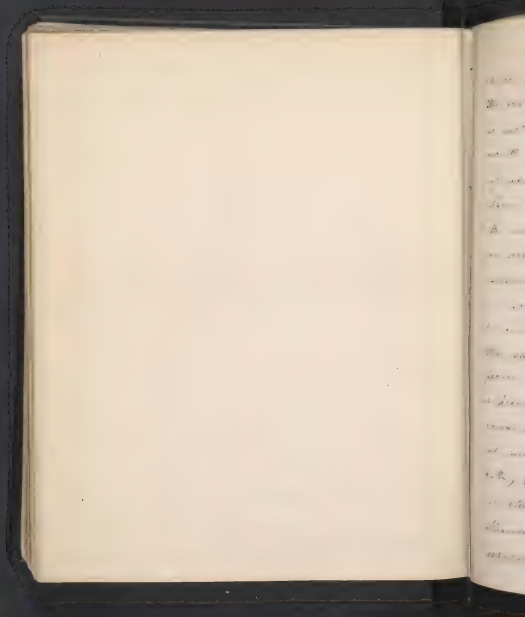
have a beneficial effect;—  
 viz. that of freeing the stomach of  
 its irritating <sup>contents</sup> & delaying the accumu-  
 lated fluids from the bronchial tubes;  
 and interrupting, & changing the morbid  
 actions of the general system, & excite  
 ing the circulation.

When the power, & sufficiency of breath-  
 ing can be ascertained, & it is judged that further  
 restriction would be inadvisable,  
 it has been advised to prescribe  
 the rect. of Digestion in food alone,  
 with a view to diminish the activity of  
 the circulating fluids, & thus lower the  
 quantity thrown upon the lungs; &  
 in such cases we are told that the power  
 has been diminished, the dyspnoea abated,  
 the bowels relaxed, & a general relaxation  
 of the system effected.

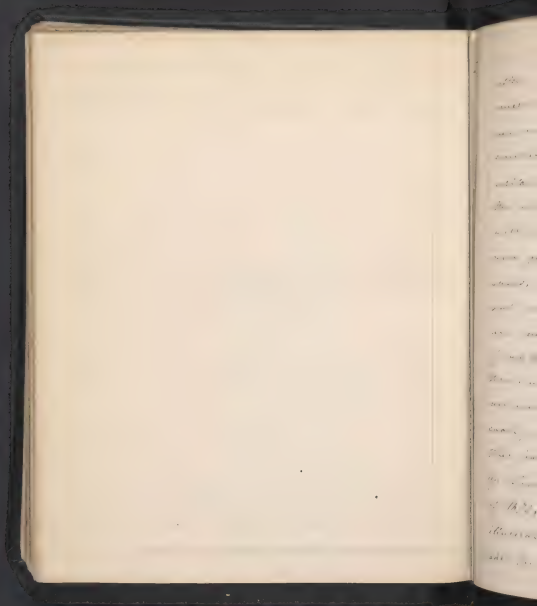
When after such therapy results many



be obtained from the writer - of this museum,  
 I was not sorry to find the museum to  
 its operations, & the influence which  
 the position of the subjects had exerted  
 since since its power of inspiring intelligent  
 attention, and I am much inclined to think  
 always under it a very useful resource  
 for such cases. I have seen it given  
 in a few instances only & in these the  
 subject was not little weakened & forgotten  
 which circumstance, might in fact perhaps  
 be owing to the somewhat limited nature of the  
 patient, being too unable to maintain the  
 momentary picture, on account of the rapid  
 disappearance, besides its instability of effect, there  
 would not seem to promise anything more  
 more its application might be admitting  
 it to depend the frequency of arterial pulsation  
 in a large majority of instances. This simple  
 diminution of frequency would not seem



to remove the unbalanced condition of the lungs -  
 The circulating blood diminished in velocity,  
 is not agitated, & of course the lungs  
 would retain the same relative proportion  
 of accumulated fluids as before.  
 Some times it happens in this manner, that  
 the capillaries are unable to undergo its appropriate  
 or does not appear at all: or it is so  
 small, is of a brown, leaden, and in natural  
 colour. In such cases we are in-  
 clined to suspect that we do not mistake.  
 The cause of such irregularity, if it arise  
 from absolute debility, the same path  
 is precisely pointed out, & we shall have  
 recourse to the diffusive stimuli, such  
 as wine, water, cast. oil, ether, water  
 bath, & the Sulphur, which is in many  
 instances the best of diffusive stimuli.  
 Should it however arise from partial  
obstruction, which when very extensive



often produces this effect, and after labor  
must be immediately directed; its  
movement; for the impulse we give in  
swimming, if the stomach is loaded with  
irritable matter, & acting a stimulus to  
the sigmoides, will produce a spasm  
well known to the sailor - & it frequently  
more generally to the soldier in the  
camp, than in other persons.

But would the irregularity of which is  
an unavoidable, since the existence,  
if we have, as has often, partially, irregularity;  
then, we are to insert without delay to  
the irregularity, perfectly irregular, & to a more  
early, & unimpaired, improvement.

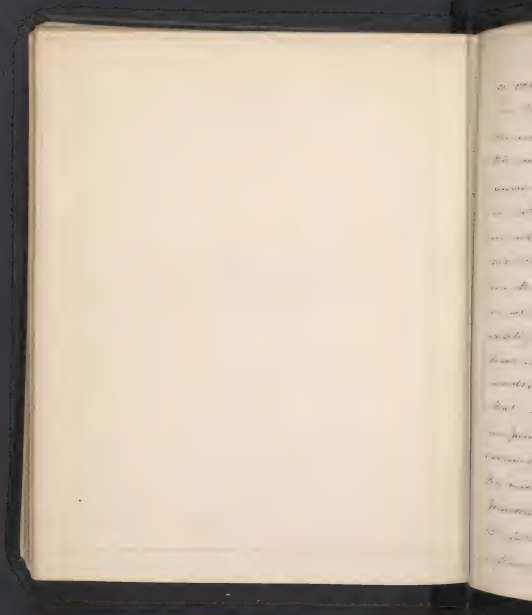
This institution can better - is rather  
less - than, as existing in the epidemic  
of 1871, & as his account so completely  
illustrates, what I wish to express, I shall  
take the liberty to quote his own words -





"Ubiqumodo" says he, "etiam per unum in cons-  
ultum pueri uale hinc et perire, mox  
dixit: et id est non adultis facilius san-  
getur quibus cavetur uti, ubi primum  
nigrae constitutionis, nisi Libetanus. et in  
pulmonia regimini suppuris in catheteris sub-  
ministrat."

Lyons - not only, that adults fully in this  
disease - even function. so - the is not  
in fact, & also the Guernsey explanation - not  
admits he declares that he did not hesitate  
to repeat the operation - & that he has seen  
many children, ultimately at the point of death  
from this operation, who "in utero de summo murice  
& rupta vesicula in a impetly network.  
Lyons however, seems to have had an aversion  
to bleeding in the early stage of the disease,  
maintaining that this operation should be resorted  
to as a means of relieving the supervening  
pulmonary inflammation, as common towards



its doctrine - but it is concerned with him  
in this opinion.

For my own part I am unable to reconcile  
this opinion with any present pathological  
views as to the nature of this disease,  
as with the views now generally entertained  
in relation to the existing cause of infla-  
mmation. It is supposed the force to resist  
in the primary stage of the complaint,  
do not voluntarily permit a powerful  
existing cause of subsequent congestion, &  
local inflammation - to continue or in other  
words, do not cherish that very spark  
that afterwards becomes the chief agent  
in producing all the further difficulties, & distress  
Undoubtedly nothing so effectually prevents all  
the miserable sequelae of this disease, as a  
persistent, well directed, & lightest possible course  
of future stronger acids for the leading  
inflammation, & in many other respects



the most serious, & terrible consequence  
has long, persisted, in this region -  
Should we not upon the same principle  
check this much dreaded inflammation, or  
wisely prevent its occurrence by striking  
at the root of its exciting cause, viz. the  
high fever & vascular action of the  
brain at its stage?

Some think it happens that this disease has  
a stage, & is fatal to always from the same re-  
sults, & there was method of cure must be  
regulated upon the general principles of  
equalizing the circulation, & supporting the  
some of the vital forces - this is to be accom-  
plished by method, of open mouth, turning,  
and when, and down a nourishing diet, after  
fasting, sinapisms, & should local an-ges-  
tics be necessary, they will require topical  
application, & careful insulation.

The effects of Rubrica it has been shown

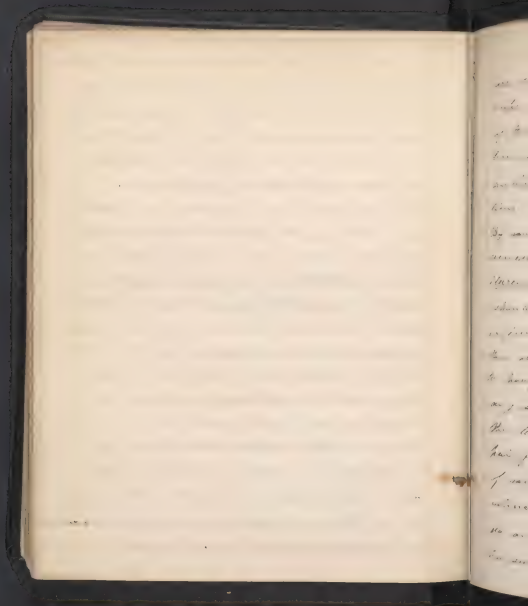
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are often more to be dreaded than the  
immediate disease, they are signs of a more  
even more destruction than small pox,  
& will be considered as the chief  
ministers of Death in this disease.

"The more common sequelae are 'Mottling'  
of a malarious, the latent scrophulous purul-  
ous disposition, the action, & excretion, obstinate  
chronic ophthalmia, & severe bowels affections,  
& that of laying the foundation for a future  
Phtisis Pulmonalis or weakening of the general  
energies of the constitution.

These, as I have before stated, can alone  
be remedied by effectually sustaining the  
local, & general inflammation.

It now & then happens that the living  
membranes, & muscles of the larynx take  
on a high degree of inflammatory ac-  
tion, & the voice becomes much impaired,  
or totally lost. — In such cases we





are to induce an artificial depletion, by  
 cups or leeches applied to the vicinity  
 of the affected part; on counter irrita-  
 tion, & the rigid observance of the  
 antiphlogistic regimen, under the regula-  
 tions above recommended.

By some we are told, that instead of  
 ressection, we should in cases of Ch  
idren, resort to cupping, & leeching; I  
 should suspect, however, that this last  
 in practice, has been derived more from  
 the objections which Parents usually make  
 to having their offspring Bled than from  
 any sound therapeutic Principle, since  
 the latter, are certainly much more  
painful methods of depleting, & do not  
 of course, prevail on any other principle  
 whenever applied to infants, than they  
 do on those of adult age.

In summing up the —, the Method must  
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Mucilli which I have recommended in the preceding pages for Rubella, I am enabled to add little to the summary of the Illustrations Homeo. Vir. I prescribe tinct. acet. viridis et Citra. Mennuranea, 2 Vomica, 3 Dieta tenuissima, 4 Potus multo diluente acidulo.

The next, I repeat, from the <sup>commencement</sup> ~~the~~ cautiously watch any local determinations, that may take place in the progress of the disease, especially to the Glands, & these are to be promptly combated, by general, & topical Bloodletting, always keeping a steady eye on the constitution of the patient, & the Nature of the case. I would the more particularly insist on the early & prompt subduetion of these symptoms, as also of high Sanguine excitement, in as much, as they alone lay the foundation for the remotest but not less fatal consequences of the disease.

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In this as in all pulmonary affections, it is important to allay the cough & consequent irritation; & here, (if the fever be duly graduated) we may almost always use opiates, either alone, or combined with antimony, with the very best effects.

In order to guard the patient against subsequent unpleasant symptoms, I would enjoin a mild unirritating diet, & direct him scrupulously to avoid early exposure to cold.

Thousands die annually of this disease, & its sequelae, owing in a great measure, to the prevailing notion that the disease requires no further treatment than can be directed by the Parent, or some ignorant Nurse; this popular opinion is to be severely reprobated, & it should be fully impressed on the Public Mind, that Measles always requires carefully to be watched

by the Physician, although, in a majority of instances little of his assistance is required.

When Rubescens, is known to prevail as an epidemic, such as are liable to it should prepare for its reception as in cases of Small Pox, by mild aperients, & vegetable diet;—such a preparation is the most certain means of abating its occasional violence, & is in the opinion of some as emphatically demanded, as in Parvula itself.

Phil. March 7th

1829